

POLITICAL HONORS IN CHINA.

The laws which govern the promotion of candidates for political honors to positions of distinction and national trust are in China based upon sound common sense, bearing evidence, by the manner in which her laws are administered, of being the very acme of human endeavor in this respect.

The condition of affairs generally throughout this mighty empire speaks volumes in praise of her wonderfully wise lawgiver Kung Foo Tze, from whose philosophic mind were evolved the leading ideas embodied in the governmental laws of the empire.

Discretionary power is to an astonishingly great degree vested in the nation's honored sons, from the highest official dignitary to the petty magistrate who administers impartially the laws pertaining to the little community among whom he abides, appearing more like some venerable parent dwelling amid his children, whom he loves too well to allow of their falling into the ways of error or rebuke.

Very seldom, be it to their honor said, are these powers abused, owing principally, no doubt, to the prevalence of good strong common sense among the masses, added to their confidence in being able to secure immediate redress from those higher in power, which tends to make them in a measure independent of their immediate superiors, and insures an outspoken manifestation of their opinions relative to the proper or improper adjudication of any point of law coming to their notice.

We will illustrate this point that it may be more fully understood. The law prohibits stealing, and the appropriation to one's own use the property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent, however small the quantity, the punishment therefor being from fifty to one hundred strokes of the paddle upon the back of the culprit, to be laid on with all the power possessed by the officer, who is termed "the executioner," because he executes the commands of the law. Now suppose a Chinaman to have stolen a loaf of bread by reason of being forced so to do by the pangs of hunger—imagine him detected in the very act by the watchful guardian of the public peace, think you that, although tried and convicted by law of the crime of stealing, additional wrong would be heaped upon him by the carrying out of the sentence? I venture to say that should any magistrate dare to order the punishment inflicted, the lookers-on, that court-room would rise en masse and very likely mob the unwise magistrate for so cruelly administering the prerogatives of his official station.

Compare this state of affairs with the case of a certain peddler who was recently arrested for peddling without a license in the streets of this Christian city. "Too proud to beg, too honest to steal," he was arrested, tried, convicted, and punished for the crime of trying to gain an honest livelihood!

The carrying out of such a manifestly unjust sentence would in China have caused immediate action toward avenging this cruel travesty upon justice, and the offending magistrate's colleagues would have at once tendered their resignations if not assured of the offender's speedy dismissal.

The Chinese believe in making laws to enable the needy to help themselves; to assist the deserving poor to earn their living by any and every means not conflicting with the unquestioned rights of their neighbor. Their laws are framed to let men live, and not to enrich and render profitable the office of ruler. Whatever controversies arise between the people, such differences must be adjudicated by the authorities free of cost to all the parties concerned.

I would here offer for solution a problem which will, I think, tax even the progressive brain of America's most learned statesmen. In what way can an empire of three hundred and sixty-five millions be governed with the case of a well-regulated school, with so few cases of injustice done its people, all matters pertaining to law granted free of cost, the lightest tax imposed of any nation of empire in existence, and yet without a cent of national debt, save by the method which now obtains in the Chinese Empire? By the results here demonstrated, it demonstrates mathematically her scientific attainments in political economy and governmental wisdom.

Another and a very important element conducive to good government is that long and diligent training from childhood in Confucian schools and institutions of learning of those destined to become rulers of the people is required, where they are instructed in moral science, political economy, law and its most improved methods of application, philosophy, etc., which so moulds the plastic mind that by the time they have acquired knowledge sufficient to enable them to official honors they have also become men of years and understanding, not only to govern, wisely and well, but a natural consequence, besides which they are powerful incentives toward such a course.

If a magistrate administer his office with uprightness, impartially, to the people under his charge, so that by reason of such wise procedure they are contented and prosperous, he is frequently memorialized by his constituency to the Emperor, in which case he is often graciously allowed to govern the same city for three or more successive terms, with increase of salary and higher promotion.

By too frequently or too highly recommending their favorite the people often defeat their own ends, which are at times promoted to positions of too high a rank to admit of continuance as simple magistrates among the circle of their admirers, since the Emperor is desirous of placing as near his august throne as possible, those who by their wise administration have gained the love and esteem of their fellow-men.

In order to secure even the first fruits of political enlightenment, a mode of procedure is most tactically opposite to that which obtains in most nations, and especially in the United States, is required. Instead of money, or its equivalent, in "bribe" and "kickbacks," there is required, and an exceedingly well-balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation upon the earth are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, wherein are illustrated the true principles by which talent and wisdom are honored and rewarded, literary science, morality, and philosophy encouraged, and a nation's happiness and prosperity secured.

The avenues to station and power are open alike to all. There are no distinctions save those of education; none relative to nationality, color, or previous condition of servitude. All are alike free to seek, and, if competent, to obtain positions of honor, from that of petty magistrate of a village to Grand Imperial Secretary, an office second only to that of Emperor.

Few there are, it is true, who possess the fortitude to undergo the arduous and arduous training consequent to, and upon which depends the sole hope of success. Of his studies there is no end. To diligence he must add patience, and to patience continuity, else will he fall to secure the coveted prize.

We have heard of young men in this country who have graduated in three or four years at a university, and who were regarded as having finished their education, who in fact considered themselves educated to a degree of proficiency beyond which further study were superfluous. In China there is no fixed time for graduation, no limit to one's collegiate course, except his life beyond the age allotted the human race. If a student graduates from any college of a certain grade in two

years he is considered a prodigy. We have frequently seen in China men of fifty years of age, the fathers of families, still attending college, diligently seeking to obtain their first degree. But the gaining of the first degree does not complete a Chinaman's education; far from it; he has gained but the first step on the ladder of fame. His name is simply entered on the list of distinguished scholars, and immediately he enters college of a higher grade, in which he must study hard for at least three years more before he is allowed to enter into competitive examination for the second degree, called Tsai Sz. Should he succeed in obtaining this degree, he can then aspire to higher honors in a still higher school; but if he fails he is obliged to go back and study for three years longer, or until the next competitive examination occurs, when he may again strive for the coveted degree, and if he be of great mental endowments, and have applied himself with diligence during previous years of study, he may prove successful.

Having obtained through excellence the degree of Tsai Sz, the successful candidate now enters the field of honor and preferment; his future is assured; honor, riches, place, and power are his reward. Still he does not consider his education complete, but immediately enters upon a higher course of study, by which he may attain the next highest degree, that of Han Lin. If he obtain this degree, which may be conferred only upon him who excels all others of his class, and which may occur only once in ten years, he becomes a "Chung Yuen." He is then presented to the Emperor in state, when the Emperor will in person crown him with a precious diadem, and clasp around his neck a costly chain, from which hangs suspended a magnificent gold locket bearing this inscription: "The Empire's Talent, and her Favorite Guest."

He is now deemed worthy of being considered as having completed his education, and stands before his illustrious peers as a finished scholar, worthy of political honors. He is held in the greatest esteem by all financially his credit is unlimited; even the Emperor will honor his checks for any amount not exceeding a million ounces of silver, and consider it an honor thus to do.

In most cases the entire province in which the fortunate "Chung Yuen" was born devotes three whole days to festivities and congratulating in honor of her favorite son, and proclamations are forwarded to every city in the empire, announcing the name of the successful candidate. From the hundreds of unsuccessful candidates for the highest degree, who rank as "Chung Yuen" of the second, third, fourth, and fifth grades, are chosen those deemed most worthy, by reason of their scholarly excellence, for important and responsible positions continually becoming vacated throughout the empire through promotion or otherwise. These are selected, and assigned to such positions as they seem best fitted to adorn by the Emperor. Chin Lan Pin, the late Chinese Minister to the United States, was of the lesser grades of "Chung Yuen"; he was a Han Lin.

The excitement consequent upon the conferring of this much-sought-for recognition of merit among the thousands of competitors, and their well-wishers is tremendous! The city is at such times filled to overflowing. After having finished their allotted essays, in the great temporary inclosure, upon topics requiring the severest mental effort, and having attached thereto their full name, age, and residence, many at once set out for their respective homes, which may be in some remote corner of the realm; for, having perhaps spent all they possess in defraying the necessarily heavy expenses incident to student life in the capital, they are often obliged to return home the fortunate candidate is made public. This they do not hesitate to do from fear of being overlooked in the great throng of aspirants for literary honors, or of having their reward taken from them by another. As illustrating these facts I will relate an incident which occurred not many years since. Some years ago a very poor student from a remote part of the empire, after spending his last penny to attend the grand competitive examination held in Peking, being unable to remain but long enough to send in his essays, thinking them the least worthy of any, penniless, hungry, and weary, he trudged patiently back toward his distant home, too tired and sick to give scarce a thought to what seemed to him to have been a waste of time and effort. So dependent had he become that while yet upon his journey he had almost decided upon ending his own unfortunate existence; he would perhaps have done so, but when about to act in pursuance of his inclination he was timely prevented from so doing by a waiter in the little inn where he had stopped for a few moments' rest. He thereupon unbentured his heart, and gradually made known to the innkeeper his pitiable state, who kindly offered him the position of assistant clerk in his restaurant, until he should have earned sufficient to enable him to proceed upon his homeward way. While he was thus occupied the special imperial herald had been dispatched in all haste to his home in Quong Si, a distance of twelve hundred miles from the capital, expecting to find him there, and bear to him the joyful tidings that he had been pronounced the successful candidate, to whom was awarded the first degree of "Chung Yuen." It was by chance that one day the clerk heard some of the frequenters of the restaurant talking about a certain young man as having taken the first honors at the national competition. "But," said one, "he could not be found at his home in Quong Si, and great anxiety is felt by the Emperor regarding his safety." "But what name, sir?" asked the now much excited restaurant clerk, in tones which attracted the attention of nearly the entire company, some of whom gave expression to certain uncomplimentary remarks relative to the question and manner of the "young intruder," as they were pleased to term him; but one more civil than the fellows roughly made reply. "Ti Yin," he said, "is the name of our new Imperial Councillor. Why do you ask?—do you mean the honor of his acquaintance?" the latter remark causing a roar of laughter from those near by who were listening to the conversation.

It is needless to say that Ti Yin was almost overcome by the sudden change in his prospects. Amazed, and hardly crediting his senses, not daring as yet to betray his feelings of joy, he quietly withdrew from the room, and after making his excuses to "mine host" he ascended to his little room in the rear of the restaurant, and with feverish eagerness, his hands trembling with excitement, made hasty preparations to report to the Department of Ceremonies. Arriving at the gates of the palace, the guard refused him admittance, whereupon he informed them that he had important business to attend to, and must have immediate audience with his Majesty the Emperor. Upon hearing this the guard reviewed him from head to foot, and seeing the poor raiment and general poverty-stricken appearance of the man, drove him from the gate. He soon returned, however, to renew his former request. This time he was put under arrest, and incarcerated in the common prison, on suspicion of being a dangerous character, over a month had now elapsed, since the honors had been awarded. Every recipient had acknowledged the receipt of his degree save he upon whom had fallen the greatest honor of all, and the Emperor as well as the general public was at the highest pitch of anxiety and bewilderment over such an unheard-of procedure. That a man of such ability should remain so long unheard of was a marvellous thing, and passing strange. The public were much chagrined for they much desired the aid of an Imperial councillor, and did not relish waiting ten long years for that which was their just due.

Meanwhile poor Ti Yin in his prison-house knew nothing of the sensation his non-appearance was creating throughout the empire, but his day was near at hand. Among the prison guards was a young man of a sympathetic heart, who besought his general with tears to liberate the inoffensive stranger, and allow him to go his way in peace. "For," said he, "my heart goes out to this man, who I feel sure is more innocent than sinning. I will pledge my life that he is not one to do evil." The general, who was a kind-hearted man, listened attentively, and interesting himself in his behalf, Ti Yin was soon thereafter ordered to be set at liberty; but first he must needs receive the corporal punishment due his conviction for vagrancy and disturbing the peace.

When Ti Yin was informed of this the lion within him was aroused. "Have I not borne humiliation enough?" cried he; and then, in a tone of command, and with great dignity of manner, he directed that the general in command be immediately informed that he desired his presence. "Tell him," cried he, "in piercing tones," that "Ti Yin, am here, basely confined, and that I command him to appear before me, and in person lose these fetters from my limbs." When the officer heard that name he greatly rejoiced, and yet as greatly feared. He knelt before the distinguished prisoner, who, although clad in coarse raiment, seemed, as "he stood there" in silent grandeur, like a king dethroned, the very incarnation of the noblest of earth's sons. At that moment the doors of the prison were thrown open, and the President of the Board of Ceremonies entered with his suite from a still unsuccessful search for the missing Ti Yin. Seeing a crowd of soldiers, and the officers upon whose knees he knelt before a prisoner, whose wrists gleamed the debasing fetters, he burst out laughing at so ridiculous a sight, and ordered his guards to ascertain the name of this "strange and unusual proceeding." They quickly returned and reported that the commander of the Imperial Guard had by some unhappy mistake incarcerated the long-sought Ti Yin, the late-created "Chung Yuen." Upon receipt of this astonishing news he at once lowered his chair of state, and descending, he hastily made his way forward and knelt at the feet of the distinguished scholar, saying "Mayest thou, O master, live a thousand years!"

Imagine the picture: the still manacled prisoner, the kneeling officers; the crowd of awe-struck on-lookers; the death-like silence in that gloomy prison-room! Could there be imagined a greater tribute to knowledge and education than was there expressed? The physical power of a mighty nation doing homage to the intellectual power of an individual! Although true, still is true the proverb that "knowledge is power."

At length, when the humiliating scene of having through stupidity done offence to one whom so loved and respected had partially subsided, one more thoughtful than the others begged to "remove the disgraceful fetters from limbs they profaned." He and he proudly and firmly declined, saying that "he who put them on, and he alone, has the right to remove them." At this the general in command of the prison was exceedingly troubled, hardly daring to acknowledge himself the offender; but there was no escape, and however great his desire to avoid acknowledged complicity in the egregious blunder, he was performed obliged to do so. Upon his knees, then, fell the doughty general, and unlocking the manacles, besought his forgiveness for bringing such disgrace upon so illustrious and noble a man.

"Rise," said Ti Yin, and sternly added: "Never again act hastily in matters pertaining to the duties of your office, or render less willing aid to those appearing poor and helpless than to those whom you know to be both rich and powerful. It is the greatest wrong of all. The tears of the helpless and oppressed shall be garnered in heaven, and poured out in fiery vengeance upon the oppressor's head, and her wealth will refuse to listen to impious prayer. Go in peace!"

The officers of state immediately conducted the now fully recognized Imperial Councillor to his palace, where he might prepare himself for presentation to royalty, while, amid great rejoicing, he was upon the day following conducted, being crowned and decorated and proclaimed the highest dignitary in the land, save the Emperor. Thus it will be seen that, so well regulated are the affairs of the empire, without the facilities we possess, in that there are but few railways and fewer telegraph lines, it is almost impossible, from the very nature of things, for one man out of such a vast number to remain for any considerable period of time unmolested from the vigilant eyes of those whose business it is to know all things occurring throughout the empire; also with what a sense of security the scholar, and the statesman, knowing that, if living, his honors will be secured, and that, if dying, none other can rob him of his reward, for the law expressly declares that in cases of this kind "the honors shall not be declared forfeited until a period of three years shall have elapsed after the declaration of the name of the successful competitor."

It was the aim of the framers of the laws of China to so guard the accession to administrative power that none might attain thereto save such as had by many years of severe discipline, in all that was highest and best, proved themselves worthy, and in so doing they but followed the teachings of Kung Foo Tze, whose writings abound with wise directions for the future guidance and government of the people he so well loved.

The sooner Western nations, and especially the United States, adopt the system of political preferment through moral and intellectual excellence, the sooner will the millennial day dawn upon our benighted vision. By this system, a system which has stood the test for more than two thousand years, and by this system only, can we ever hope for a pure and upright administration.

The laws of this, the land of our adoption, are, so far as we have studied them, most excellent; but the manner in which those laws are administered, in many instances, far from the broadest sense of the term. We have but ourselves to blame for this, becoming the laughing-stock of other nations, a butt for the ridicule of those we pretend to despise, but who, by their attainment to heights we can not as yet reach, deserve our respect.

All Confucian philosophy is pervaded by these principles; first, "that example is omnipotent," second, "that to secure the safety of a nation you must secure the happiness of the people," third, "that by solitary, persistent thought and study one may obtain knowledge of the very essence of things," and fourth, "that the object of all government is to make the people virtuous and contented."

"A wise ruler," says Confucius, "regards the root; he fixes the root, and all else grows out of it. The root is piety, the fruit brotherly love." *Woo Chin Foon Harper's Magazine for July.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arctica*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant, at noon, and may be expected to arrive here on the 15th.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 278.

REQUIRED.—A STEWARD and STORE-KEEPER for the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
EMOLUMENTS.—\$60 a Month to be increased to \$70 after 12 months, and to \$80 after 2 years. Quarters, fuel, and light.
Applicants to have charge of Stores, and to act as Steward.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [636]

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
will return to Hongkong early in October, and give a Series of 12 Subscription Performances, selected from the following Repertoire:—
Iolanthe..... Trial by Jury.
Patience..... Pirates of Penzance.
H.M.S. "Pinafore"..... Crispin Scarf.
Madame Favart..... (Burlesque).
La Mascotte..... Hobbies (Burlesque).
The Contrabandist..... Round the Clock.
Queen's Evidence (Comedy) Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Phoenix; or Arisen from Ashes..... Arrah na Pogue.
Fritz, Our Cousin German..... Our Boys.
Pink Dominoes..... Chilperic.

Subscription Performances will take place 3 times a week, and on these evenings no Piece will be repeated.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
12 Nights.—Dress Circle or Stalls—Single Ticket \$20.00.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [634]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
IN
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
FRIDAY,

the 24th day of August, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Section B of Sub-section one of Section D of MARINE LOT No. 69, measuring on the North 16 feet, South 15 feet and 4 inches, on the East 40 feet and 8 inches, on West 41 feet and 8 inches.

And
The Parcel of GROUND on the North measuring 15 feet 3 inches, South 15 feet 5 inches, East 41 feet 8 inches, West 41 feet 8 inches, Registered in the Land Office as the Remainder of Sub-section one of Section D of MARINE LOT No. 69, the above Pieces of Ground are held for 999 years from and March, 1846, on the above Pieces of Ground are erected the 2 good Houses known as Nos. 99 and 101, Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [635]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I, THE undersigned, have this day taken in partnership with AARON GUBBY into CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBY."
A. S. COHEN.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608]

NOTICE.
We have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch and the Business in Swatow will be carried on under the style of SCHAAER & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA CAMP has been Authorized to Sign per Procuration.
DIRCKS & Co.,
In Liquidation.
Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [575]

NOTICE.
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for the Line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1883. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [614]

NOTICE.
LIE CHUNG SHAN, formerly BLACK, has been REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

Intimations.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....1,000,000 DOLLARS.
Divided into 20,000 fully paid up Shares of \$50 each, of which \$10 shall be paid on Application and \$40 on Allotment.

GENERAL MANAGERS:
Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
HONGKONG.

COMMITTEE:
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Esq., (Chairman)
(Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.)
HON. PHINEAS RYRIE
(Messrs. TURNER & Co.)
FREDERICK D. SASSON, Esq.,
(Messrs. DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.)
B. L. A. Y. T. O. N., Esq.,
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.,
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS AND PUBLIC NOTARIES:
Messrs. BRERETON, WOTTON & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

PROSPECTUS:
THE Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and taking over from the present Proprietors the Line of Steamers, the Wharf at Hongkong and other property, necessary for the said business, which has been hitherto successfully managed by Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., and which was established by the late Mr. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK in the year 1860.

The present Proprietors who are principally Merchants resident in England and China, and who are desirous of retaining a considerable interest in the Company when formed, deem it advisable, with the object of further increasing the present remunerative business, to form a Limited Liability Company under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance in Hongkong provided in that behalf; and thus meet the requirements of a rapidly developing traffic in the China seas and elsewhere. From past working there is every reason to believe that Shareholders will receive a fair return on the investment of their capital.

THE FLEET OF THE COMPANY ARE:—
The S.S. "ALBA".....541 Tons.
"HAILONG".....446
"NAMOA".....1,375
"FOKIEN".....815
"THALES".....1,199
"DOUGLAS".....1,566
"KWANGTUNG".....1,056

The Vessels are all first class, built expressly for the trade, fitted with the best machinery, and are well found in every respect. The business is a going one, and as the trade is capable of great development, the Promoters hope by placing shares with those who can assure business to the Company, to be able to work the line to the satisfaction of those interested.

The Seven Steamers will be taken over at a valuation of \$824,500. This amount has been agreed upon with the Vendors, and will include the Goodwill of the DOUGLAS LINE.

The present Proprietors are prepared to take at least 10,000 fully paid up shares and the remainder will be offered to the public.

The following is the only agreement that has been entered into on behalf of the Company.

AN AGREEMENT dated the 24th day of July, 1883, and made between: JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK, EDWARD PETTIT, GEORGE HARPER, JOHN EDWARD, ROBERT ELLIS BAKER, EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON, GEORGE GIBB, JOSEPH WINGVETT HUNT, WILLIAM MANGER, ELDERED HALTON and Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. of the one part, and FREDERICK GARDEN (a Trustee for the intended Company) of the other part.

Copies of the above Agreement, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected by intending subscribers at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., at Hongkong, and at the Office of Messrs. BRERETON, WOTTON & DEACON, 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and if a smaller number of Shares be allotted than applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applicable to the payment of the amount due on allotment. If any instalment is not duly paid, the allotment will be liable to forfeiture, and the payments previously made to forfeiture.

This Prospectus is printed in English and Chinese and in case any variance exists between the two prints or any difference shall arise as to the construction thereof or otherwise with reference thereto the English print thereof shall prevail.

Application for shares must be made in the Form accompanying this Prospectus, and forms may be had at the Head Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, and also at any of its Branches in China and elsewhere.

Closing dates 20th August 1883 for places other than Hongkong, and 31st August 1883 for Hongkong.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To THE GENERAL MANAGERS OF THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your credit at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION the sum of.....being a deposit of \$10 per Share upon.....Shares of the above Company, I request you to allot to.....that number of shares in the above Company upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the.....1883, hereby agreeing to accept the same or any less number than may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance due thereon according to the terms of the Prospectus, and.....herby authorizing.....name to be entered on the register of members of the Company for the Share or Shares so allotted and.....herby agree to subscribe to the Articles of Association when required so to do.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Designation.....
Signature.....

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE WRECK OF THE U.S.S. "ASHUELOT."

TENDERS will be received for the Purchase of the wreck of the U. S. S. "ASHUELOT" as she now lies, together with all her armament, tackling, and equipment, comprising:—
4 VILL IN. M.L.S.B. GUNS.
6 BRONZE HOWITZERS.

And about 100 stands of Small Arms, Rifles, Breechloading of the latest style; with a number of Pistols and Revolvers; also about eighty Hermetically Sealed Tanks of Powder containing about 150lbs. each, about \$4,000 worth of new composite Boiler Tubes, and all the other appliances connected with the Armament of a War Vessel. Her equipment consists in part of 2 Bower Anchors and 300 fathoms of heavy Chain; 2 Steam Anchors and Chains, and several Kedges; new patent Captain's Copper Pilot House (over one ton in weight); Engines and Boilers and a large supply of Engineers' Tools, all of the best description; Two Iron Chests containing about \$5,000.00 in Clean Mexican.

The "ASHUELOT" is lying about three quarters of a mile to the N.E. of the Lamook Light House in about fourteen fathoms of water. The Vessel is in an upright position, sheltered from the S.W. monsoon, and with proper appliances could be easily salvaged, and would make a handsome return to those who are in a position to undertake the salvaging of her.

Further Particulars can be obtained at the PAVERS' OFFICE, No. 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, and Tenders will be received up to and including the 14th day of August.

E. N. WHITEHOUSE, Paymaster, U.S. Navy, No. 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1883. [600]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room, capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes, No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [592]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

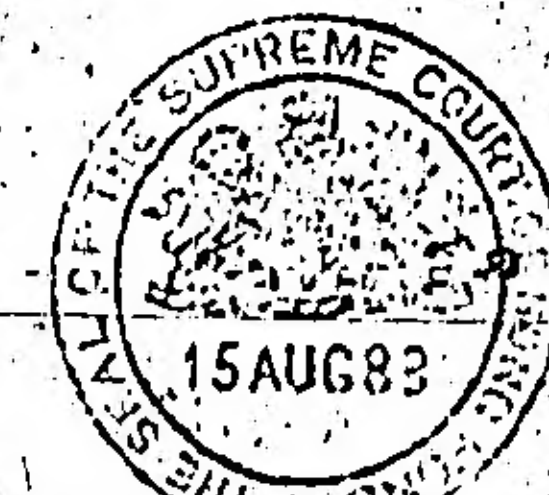
HAIR CUTTING.....50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING.....25
SHAVING.....25
TRIMMING BEARDS.....25

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 480.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LUMINOUS PAINT

FOR
LIFE BUOYS.
MOORING BUOYS.
BEACONS.
PIER HEADS.
CLOCK DIALS.
LANTERNS for Magazines,
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$3,333,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$75,582.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIE NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....\$1,000,000.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,000,000.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, \$3,000,000.

March, 1883.....\$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 percent for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITERS' Business are usually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash dividend of 15 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1883. [160]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Agents—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [166]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1883, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Kerosine Oil Godowns, Wanchai.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Ex AMERICAN BARQUE "GOODELL."

About 17,000 Cases KEROSENE OIL, of the LOMBARD AYRES & Co.'s Brand, (all more or less damaged by sea water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [629]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. NEATE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1883, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, "Richmond House," Robinson Road.

THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ROUND CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, MARBLE MANTEL PIECE, CLOCK, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, CARPET, DAVENPORT and WORK TABLE.

TEAK WOOD EXTENSION DINNER TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT and CHAIRS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, CHILDREN'S COTS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS.

One ORGAN, by HAMLIN & MASON, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [630]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, on

THURSDAY,

the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

1st Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 82, measuring on the North and South 29 feet, on the East 48 feet, and on the West side 43 feet, and Portion No. 1 of A Sub-section of Section E of Marine Lot 82, measuring North and South 29 feet and East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years from 18th November, 1854. Together with the well Built and Substantial HOUSES known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand West.

2nd Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of MARINE LOT 175, measuring on the North on Bonham Strand 141 feet, on the South 15 feet, on the East 111 feet, and on the West 110 feet. Held for 999 years from 27th October, 1866. Together with the HOUSE No. 44, Bonham Strand.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises.

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT No. 60, measuring on the North and South 40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,691 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.76.

And, SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring on the North-East 44 feet and 52 feet, South-West 42 feet, South-East 130 feet 10 inches, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 1,625 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$56.39. Held for 999 years from the 25th day of January, 1861.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [616]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1883, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE VESSEL OF THE LATE STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE," as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [613]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, PUBLISHERS

AND

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

NEW TYPE! NEW MACHINERY!

THE MOST COMPLETELY FITTED OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

PRINTERS.—All kinds of Job Printing executed promptly, Cheaply and in the best style of Workmanship. The Type includes the latest and most fashionable designs suitable for Visiting, Invitation and Wedding Cards, Menus, Ball Programmes and any kind of work requiring good taste and artistic treatment. Special attention given to Commercial Reports, Price Lists, Telegraph Codes, Shipping Orders, Bills of Lading, Invoice and Memorandum Forms, &c., &c. Accuracy and despatch may be relied upon. Estimates gladly furnished.

BOOKBINDERS.—Books carefully bound in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Roan or in any required style at the most moderate rates. Special terms for Club and Customs Libraries.

PUBLISHERS.—Authors will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when looking for a Printer and Publisher. We have houses at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama and Agents at all the treaty ports of China and Japan as well as at Singapore, Bangkok and Calcutta. We have also the most intimate relationships with the leading London and New York Publishers, and are therefore in a position to ensure for new works the widest publicity at comparatively little cost of advertising.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.—Account Books Manufactured from hand or machine made paper, ruled and printed to any pattern, however intricate, and carefully and strongly bound. Blank Books exceeding \$10 in value purchased from our stock, will be ruled, paged and lettered free of charge.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PORCELAIN MENU AND NAME STANDS.

MOVING—MINSTREL SONG BOOKS.

NEW ENGINEERING AND NAUTICAL WORKS.

SENNETT'S MARINE STEAM ENGINE.

DONALDSON'S ROUGH SKETCHING.

ENGINEERS' PRIVATE LOG BOOKS.

MACGREGOR'S ENGINEERS' ALMANACK.

SMITH'S TABLES AND MEMORANDA.

SPONSOR'S

REED'S ENGINEERS' GUIDE, NEW, ED.

BERGEN'S

WILSON ON STEAM BOILERS.

SEXTON'S BOILER MAKERS' POCKET BOOK.

MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK.

BURGH'S

HASWELL'S

BAILEY'S SAW MILLS; THEIR MANAGEMENT, &c.

LECKIE'S WRINKLES IN PRACTICAL NAVIGATION.

REED'S GUIDE TO THE MARINE BOARD.

MAZUMUTH'S TABLES, WEATHER FORECASTS, SAILORS' POCKET BOOK.

NEW CHARTS of Tongking, Hainan Straits, and Sulu Archipelago.

VARIATION CHART of the WORLD.

NEW WALTZES.

MY QUEEN, BROSE DE NUITS, MESSENGER OF LOVE, &c.

W. B. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT at less than Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also showing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRESS in every size (the Best Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 2 1/2, 4, 6, 8 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

Cotton Trimming Lace.

Silk Handkerchief Border.

Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.

and Black Silk Fichu.

Silk Parasol Cover.

Silk Veil and Scarf.

Silk Collar and Cuffs.

Silk Collar Breast Pendant.

Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.

and Black Silk Necktie.

Silk Mittens.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.

Earrings to match the above.

Fancy Pendant.

Plain Chain Necktie.

Fancy Locket.

Fancy Bracelet.

Brooch (Love Knot).

(Marguerite).

(Shell).

(Circular).

(Fan).

(Lily).

Earrings to match the above.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS STORE WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [28]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Veneros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habano, of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian market. Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Design. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA, Auctioneer.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [343]

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS.

No. 1 to 10.

WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 OZ.

U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 12 Inches Wide.

AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.

COTTON TWINE, 5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.

MANILA CANVAS, No. 1.

WILLIAM DOLAN, Auctioneer.

No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [495]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC" the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 12th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 14th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [623]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.